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## United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois

Name of Assigned Judge or Magistrate Judge	Milton I. Shadur	Sitting Judge if Other than Assigned Judge	
CASE NUMBER	01 C 4852	DATE	6/29/2001
CASE TITLE	Michael Gorzelanczyk vs. Mary Baldassone, et al		

[In the following box (a) indicate the party filing the motion, e.g., plaintiff, defendant, 3rd party plaintiff, and (b) state briefly the nature of the motion being presented.]

MOTION:

## DOCKET ENTRY:

- (1)  Filed motion of [ use listing in "Motion" box above.]
- (2)  Brief in support of motion due \_\_\_\_\_.
- (3)  Answer brief to motion due \_\_\_\_\_. Reply to answer brief due \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4)  Ruling/Hearing on \_\_\_\_\_ set for \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_.
- (5)  Status hearing[held/continued to] [set for/re-set for] on \_\_\_\_\_ set for \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_.
- (6)  Pretrial conference[held/continued to] [set for/re-set for] on \_\_\_\_\_ set for \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_.
- (7)  Trial[set for/re-set for] on \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_.
- (8)  [Bench/Jury trial] [Hearing] held/continued to \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_.
- (9)  This case is dismissed [with/without] prejudice and without costs[by/agreement/pursuant to]
  FRCP4(m)  General Rule 21  FRCP41(a)(1)  FRCP41(a)(2).
- (10)  [Other docket entry] Enter Memorandum Opinion and Order. In any case, the plain absence of subject matter jurisdiction in this federal court compels dismissal of both the Complaint and this action, and this Court so orders.
  
  
  
  
  
  
- (11)  [For further detail see order attached to the original minute order.]

	SN	courtroom deputy's initials	FD-7 FILED FOR DOCKETING 01 JUN 29 PM 3:36	number of notices	Document Number
				JUL - 2 2001 date docketed	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No notices required, advised in open court.			<i>IS</i> docketing deputy initials	<i>2</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No notices required.			6/29/2001 date mailed notice	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Notices mailed by judge's staff.			SN	
	Notified counsel by telephone.				
	Docketing to mail notices.				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mail AO 450 form.				
	Copy to judge/magistrate judge.				
			Date/time received in central Clerk's Office		

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  
EASTERN DIVISION

MICHAEL GORZELANCZYK, )  
                            )  
Plaintiff,             )  
                            )  
v.                         ) No. 01 C 4852  
                            )  
MARY BALDASSONE, et al., )  
                            )  
Defendants.             )

DOCKETED  
JUL - 2 2001

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

Michael Gorzelanczyk ("Gorzelanczyk") has just sued Mary Baldassone ("Baldassone") and Cook County State's Attorney Richard Devine, purporting to invoke federal question jurisdiction under the auspices of 42 U.S.C. §1983 ("Section 1983"), which allows the assertion of federal constitutional claims against state actors. For the reasons stated in this memorandum opinion and order, however, this Court dismisses both the Complaint and this action *sua sponte* because of the patent absence of such federal jurisdiction.<sup>1</sup>

Gorzelanczyk complains of a series of state court child

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<sup>1</sup> Our Court of Appeals has reconfirmed in Cook v. Winfrey, 141 F.3d 322, 325 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998):

It is axiomatic that a federal court must assure itself that it possesses jurisdiction over the subject matter of an action before it can proceed to take any action respecting the merits of the action. "The requirement that jurisdiction be established as a threshold matter 'spring[s] from the nature and limits of the judicial power of the United States' and is 'inflexible and without exception.'" Steel Co. v. Citizens for a Better Environment, 118 S.Ct. 1003, 1012 (quoting Mansfield C.& L.M.R. Co. v. Swan, 111 U.S. 379, 382).

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support orders and related enforcement proceedings, all of which stem from an August 31, 1994 determination by the Circuit Court of Cook County described in Complaint ¶10:

On August 31, 1994, upon a motion to reconsider, the Circuit Court ruled that there was a statutory presumption that Plaintiff was the father of the minor child [born to Mary Baldassone], and Plaintiff failed to rebut the presumption. There was no determination by the Circuit Court that Plaintiff was the father of the minor child.

Gorzelanczyk seeks to hang his hat on the propositions (1) that Illinois law (750 ILCS 45/15(a)) requires the declaration of a parent-child relationship before any enforcement of the consequences of such relationship may take place, but that no such declaration has been made by the Circuit Court (Complaint ¶¶11-12), and (2) that the alternative of a temporary order for child support (under 750 ILCS 45/13.1) was not properly obtained either (Complaint ¶¶14-15).

But Gorzelanczyk has addressed those challenges to a federal and not to a state court, and that effort is fatally flawed in more than one respect. No extended discussion is needed to identify the impermissibility of Gorzelanczyk's attempt to seek federal judicial assistance to resolve his contentions.

For one thing, State's Attorney Devine enjoys absolute immunity for conduct undertaken (as Gorzelanczyk admits is the case, see Complaint ¶8) within the scope of the State's Attorney's designated prosecutorial authority (see, e.g., Burns

v. Reed, 500 U.S. 478 (1991), following and applying Imbler v. Pachtman, 424 U.S. 409 (1976)). And that is so even if, as Gorzelanczyk claims, State's Attorney Devine has been mistaken (or even malicious, which Gorzelanczyk does not assert) in doing so (see such cases as Dory v. Ryan, 25 F.3d 81, 83 (2d Cir. 1994)).

Even more fundamentally, because this operates to bar any claim here against either defendant, Gorzelanczyk is seeking to have this Court second-guess the judgments of an Illinois state court on matters of Illinois law (indeed, all of his objections flow from the original 1994 judgment that has long since become final). It is not simply that the Illinois court has assertedly violated state law (a contention that would not implicate Section 1983 at all), but rather than the state court orders also assertedly violate Gorzelanczyk's rights under the federal Constitution.

But that last contention, when sought to be tendered to this federal court, runs head on into the brick wall of the Rooker-Feldman doctrine (Rooker v. Fidelity Trust Co., 263 U.S. 413, 416 (1923); District of Columbia Court of Appeals v. Feldman, 460 U.S. 462 (1983)). Rooker-Feldman precludes any such attempted resort to any federal court below the level of the United States Supreme Court--if Gorzelanczyk believes that the Illinois courts have violated his federal constitutional rights, his only

potential federal judicial remedy is limited to seeking review of the Illinois courts' judgments in that ultimate Supreme Court forum (see the extended explanation of the Rooker-Feldman doctrine and its application in Manley v. City of Chicago, 236 F.3d 392, 396 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001)).

Those principles are so fundamental to federal jurisprudence that the Complaint might have been expected to be the work product of a pro se plaintiff unlettered in law. But in fact a lawyer prepared that pleading for Gorzelanczyk--someone obviously lacking in those fundamentals and without having done the necessary homework to cure his gaps in knowledge. In any case, the plain absence of subject matter jurisdiction in this federal court compels dismissal of both the Complaint and this action, and this Court so orders.<sup>2</sup>



Milton I. Shadur  
Senior United States District Judge

Date: June 28, 2001

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<sup>2</sup> This Court does not of course express any view (1) as to whether Gorzelanczyk's claims have any substantive force or (2) as to whether he may perhaps have some state court remedy available to correct any wrong that he may have sustained. All that is decided here instead is that Gorzelanczyk is not entitled to enter the federal courthouse door to assert those claims.